APPENDIX

Vol. 31, No. 2 January 13, 1972

SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JANUARY 1972

LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE LIBRARY

LC Appropriations for Fiscal 1972

Public Law 92-51 provided for a direct appropriation of $68,053,250 to the Library of Congress for fiscal 1972.

This included an appropriation of $33,476,000 for Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress. This amount provided for an additional 78 positions for the Administrative, Reference, and Processing Departments and the Law Library. It also provided for $7,145,000 for the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, which heretofore has been funded Acquisitions and Cataloging, which heretofore had been funded by the U.S. Office of Education.

For Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office, $4,586,000 was approved. This allowed for 25 new positions.

For Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Division, an appropriation of $7,166,000 was made. This allowed for an additional 75 positions. This large increase reflected the new responsibilities assigned to the service under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

An appropriation of $9,726,750 was approved for the distribution of catalog cards.

An appropriation of $971,000 for Books for the General Collections was made.

For Books for the Law Library, $156,500 will be available.

An appropriation of $8,550,000 was made for Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

The P.L. 480 Program received $2,891,000. An increase in U.S. dollar support will allow for a new position of Field Director to serve Morocco and Tunisia.

The amount of $454,000 was approved for furniture and furnishings and $76,000 was appropriated to enable the Congressional Research Service to assist in the revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents.

Under appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol, $71,090,000 was appropriated for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building and $1,162,000 was approved for structural and mechanical care of the Library buildings and grounds. Included in this amount was $20,000 for replacement of defective surfaces around the buildings and $8,000 to provide for a small parking area on a section of the grounds adjacent to the Main Building.

Copyright Legislation

Prospects for enactment of the copyright revision bill, S. 644 in the 92nd Congress, brightened greatly when a compromise proposal for solution of the main issues concerning cable television carriage of broadcast signals was accepted by the three groups principally concerned. The compromise proposal, worked out by the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy and endorsed by the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was agreed to in November 1971 by representatives of the broadcasting, cable television, and motion picture industries. The Federal Communications Commission is expected to issue a set of rules incorporating the terms of the compromise, to become effective in March 1972, and Senator McClellan, Chairman of the Senate subcommittee in charge of the copyright revision bill, has stated that he intends to proceed promptly thereafter to have the Senate act on the bill.

Three bills pertaining to copyright were enacted into law during the latter part of 1971. The first, S. 646, approved October 15, 1971 (Public Law 92-140), extended the copyright law to sound recordings so as to protect them against unauthorized reproduction and distribution to the public. The second bills, S.J. Res. 132, approved November 24, 1971 (Public Law 92-170), further extended until December 31, 1972, all renewed copyrights that would otherwise have expired before that date. The third was a private bill, S. 1866 (Private Law 92-60), approved on December 15, 1971, granting copyright for 75 years to the trustees under the will of Mary Baker Eddy in the various editions of *Science and Health.*

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INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT CONFERENCES

At a diplomatic conference held in Paris July 5-24, 1971, the delegations of 75 countries adopted a revision of the Universal Copyright Convention, which was then signed by 26 countries including the United States. A simultaneous diplomatic conference of Berne Union countries, of which the United States is not a member, adopted a corresponding revision of the Berne Convention.

A new "Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms" was completed at an international conference held in Geneva, October 18-29, 1971. It provides for international protection among adhering countries against the making, importation, and public distribution of unauthorized duplicates of sound recordings, and corresponds in substance with the new law enacted in the United States, Public Law 92-140 mentioned above.

WORK STOPPAGE AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

On June 23, 1971, some 20 to 30 Library staff members who are deck attendants commenced a work stoppage in the form of a sit-in in the Main Reading Room. Library officials attempted immediately to learn why the group was refusing to return to work. A memorandum of grievances about position classification, promotion policy, and working conditions was submitted by the group to the Chief of the Stack and Reader Division. Library officials tried to talk to the group but found communication extremely difficult. The group demanded an answer in writing to their request for reclassification and the Director of Personnel gave them a memorandum saying that an answer would be provided to them at a specified time. The group's members were repeatedly urged to return to their work stations and they were advised of the possible serious consequences of their action.

After all attempts at meaningful communication proved fruitless during the first day of the sit-in, the Library's General Counsel read to the group and distributed several copies of a statement by the Librarian of Congress directing the individuals involved to return to work within 30 minutes. Many members of the group did so. The names of those who remained were taken.

On Thursday, June 24, the recalcitrant group returned to the Main Reading Room instead of to their work stations. During the morning they became increasingly disruptive, arbitrarily filling out a large number of call slips, and bothering workers and other readers. The group called themselves black deck attendants, although one white staff member also participated in the work stoppage. During the day, the Library administrators became increasingly concerned about those black staff members who had reported to work and who were being intimidated in an effort to get them to join the stoppage. Supervisory personnel entered the Reading Room and individually ordered each staff member conducting the work stoppage to return to work. Four people returned. Those who did not return were given suspension notices telling them that they were suspended through June 28 and that they should report for duty on Monday or as soon thereafter as their work schedules provided. At this time those remaining became highly disruptive and abusive.

On Friday, June 25, all staff members in the Stack and Reader Division on reporting at 8:00 a.m. received copies of the results of the classification review which had been underway in the Position Classification Office. This memo indicated establishment of a GS-4 senior deck attendant position and an area supervisor GS-5, thereby providing deck attendants a GS-2-3-4 promotion plan ($4,897-$8,065). Copies were also available for suspended employees present. The classification action was the result of a careful study of the positions, which had been in progress at the time of the sit-in, based on standards set by the Civil Service Commission under 5 U.S.C. 5107. When one woman deck attendant who had been on sick leave on Thursday tried to report to her duty station, the suspended group followed her into the stack area of the Library. Because these employees had been suspended, they were thus not entitled to access to the stacks and it was the feeling of the Library administration that intimidation of staff could not be tolerated. The LC Special Police were dispatched to the deck and asked the group to leave the building. The group moved to the front of the Main Building. They attempted to break a police barrier to get up the stairs and enter the Main Reading Room. The Main Reading Room was closed by officers of the Library and the group was so informed. After considerable disruption, the group left the Main Building and proceeded immediately to the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room in the Annex—the other general reading room of the Library. At the request of Delegate Walter Fauntroy (District of Columbia) the Librarian of Congress and the Director of Personnel went to the Annex to address the group with respect to the

Federal job classification process. The Librarian asked Mr. Fauntroy if he would consider asking the group to leave the Library and return to work on Monday. After Library officials left with Mr. Fauntroy a rally took place with outside individuals addressing a group of approximately 400 people first in front of the Main Building and then in the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room, where the group became extremely disruptive.

Complaints were being received from staff and readers who were unable to carry on their normal business or continue their study.

On Monday, June 28, seven of the suspended staff members, whose suspension had now ended, returned to work and three reported in sick; two were not scheduled for duty that day. Fourteen deck attendants and one sympathizer from another division resumed their sit-in in the Main Reading Room at approximately 9:30 a.m. Officials of the Library and the General Counsel went to the Reading Room and read a statement to each of the individuals involved. They were advised that if they did not go back to work, they would be separated from their jobs. Four members of the staff returned to work. The others refused and the remainder received separation notices including information on appeal rights, where applicable. Those persons separated from the staff left the Main Reading Room. At approximately 1:30 p.m. they resumed their sit-in. At this time the Buildings Management Officer and Library Special Police went to the Reading Room and individually asked each person to leave or be subject to arrest. Four persons allowed themselves to be arrested. The first individual arrested threw a chair at the LC police and caused minor injuries to two officers. Four persons left after being asked to remove themselves from the Reading Room.

Legal actions were instituted in the U.S. District Court and the decision of the Court was that the separated employees should exhaust their administrative remedies before making the action a matter for the Court.

Under Library of Congress grievance procedures, those persons who have worked at the Library for 12 months or more have a right to appeal their separation. For those eligible, a hearing before an appeals board in the Library has been scheduled for January.

ALA FACT-FINDING INQUIRY

At the Annual Conference of the American Library Association in June 1971, the ALA Council adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the American Library Association has repeatedly affirmed its belief in the principle of equal employment; and

WHEREAS, the Library of Congress, by virtue of its position as the national library, should be a beacon light in the field of equal employment; and

WHEREAS, it is alleged by a personal member of the Association that the Library of Congress discriminates on racial grounds in both (sic) its recruitment, training, and promotion practices;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Membership Meeting call upon Council to effect an immediate inquiry into the facts of the case and with the purpose of assuring appropriate action with the least possible delay and with a full report to Council no later than Midwinter 1972, and that

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Librarian of Congress be immediately informed of the ALA's grave concern over this matter and of its planned investigation.

Submitted by: Joslyn N. Williams, Personal Member

This resolution was transmitted to the Librarian of Congress on July 1 by ALA's Executive Director. The transmittal letter stated that, "In order for the Staff Committee [Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry] to proceed, we must have a Request for Action from one of the principals in the case." Mr. Clift indicated that he was writing to Joslyn Williams of the Library staff asking him if he wished to submit such a request. A letter of August 24 to the Librarian from Mr. Clift indicated that the committee had not received the information from Mr. Williams that was necessary to proceed. In answer to a request of September 15 from Mr. Clift, information regarding the Library's employment and promotion procedures as well as the regulations relating to equal opportunity in LC were sent to him.

The Library was informed by telephone conversation on September 29 that no Request for Action had been received and ALA was planning no further action at that time.

On October 12, 1971, however, Executive Director Clift notified the Librarian that an initial visit of the fact-finding team to Washington had been scheduled and asked for a list of names of individuals to testify before the committee. (The Library was later told that the committee had not received a Request for Action but felt that it must go ahead with the investigation because it was ordered to do so by Council.) Because such an inquiry was without precedent and

because the Library is an agency of the Federal Government in the legislative branch and as such under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Congress, the Librarian of Congress transmitted Mr. Clift's letter to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, asking how LC should proceed. Copies of these letters were sent to the American Library Association.

On November 9, Congressman Wayne L. Hays, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, gave the Library a copy of a letter he had written to Senator B. Everett Jordan, Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee; the letter states in regard to the inquiry:

> I have been consulted by Dr. L. Quincy Mumford about the Association's request for cooperation in this inquiry. I have told him that under no circumstances can we permit an outside non-governmental organization to make such an inquiry.
>
> It is my belief that the American Library Association is infringing on and usurping the oversight responsibilities of the Congress in making an investigation of an Agency under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress.
>
> Several months ago when these allegations of discrimination were first made, I had a meeting with the individuals who have apparently instigated this action by the American Library Association. I told them that we would carefully examine any evidence they could produce and document. I stressed our desire to correct any situation they would bring to our attention. Despite this open invitation, we received no evidence.

The Executive Director of the American Library Association was advised of this action by telegram on the day the letter was received and was notified that the Library would follow the instructions of the Joint Committee on the Library. The Library of Congress did not, therefore, present testimony before the Committee when it met in Washington in December.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

An appraisal and evaluation of the Library's Fair Employment Practices Program, which was established in 1962, resulted in revision of the program to make it more fully responsive to current needs. The New Equal Opportunity Program, which replaced the Fair Employment Practices Program, became effective in September 1971. The Equal Opportunity Program is designed to provide every employee with an opportunity to obtain accurate and current information bearing on his employment, to be heard fully on inquiries and complaints in the area of discrimination, and to have timely replies to his inquiry or complaint. The program provides for four Equal Opportunity Officers, one of whom is appointed Coordinator for a 1-year rotating term. He is responsible for the coordination of activities of the program, the planning of special studies, and the prompt handling of complaints and grievances relating to discrimination. The enlarged program also calls for the appointment of Counselors in addition to the four Equal Opportunity Officers. The objective is to provide one or more Counselors in each of the principal buildings housing Library activities to receive initial information from employees with the expectation that most inquiries can be answered and most problems resolved quickly at the Counselor level. The Deputy Librarian of Congress was designated principal officer responsible for the Equal Opportunity Program in the Library, and he has been working with the Equal Opportunity Officers and with management and staff to ensure effective functioning of the program.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

After more than 12 years of planning for a third building, construction work on the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building officially started May 1, 1971.

The total building project will be carried forward under three separate contractual phases: Phase I will include excavation and the foundation walls up to grade level, Phase II the pre-purchase of exterior stone, and Phase III the superstructure and interior construction.

On April 23, 1971, the Architect of the Capitol awarded a contract in the amount of $7,239,500 to the Henry A. Knott Company for the Phase I construction. The contract time of 370 calendar days began on May 1, 1971, and accordingly all work on this phase is due for completion by May 4, 1972.

On December 16, 1971, the Architect of the Capitol awarded the Phase II contract for exterior stone in the amount of $5,279,413 to the Georgia Marble Company. The contract time of 850 calendar days began on January 3, 1972. Work will be due for completion on May 1, 1974.

Barring labor strikes, major building changes, bid protests, etc., and assuming the schedules mentioned above are met, the latest projected time schedule indicates completion of the building by Spring 1975.

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ACQUISITIONS

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging

A shared cataloging program under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging for Spanish publications has been established by the Library of Congress. A local Spanish staff, employed by the Library's blanket order bookdealer in Barcelona and trained by the Library of Congress Field Director, Mrs. Mary Marton, are adapting advance bibliographic data from the *Bibliografía Española* and are matching the data with the appropriate Spanish imprints, supplied by the dealer, for rapid transmission to Washington. Library of Congress printed catalog cards utilizing the bibliographic data will bear the symbol "SP" (Spain), plus the date of the corresponding issue of the *Bibliografía Española.*

The establishment of the Barcelona center on the premises of the Library's dealer brings to a successful conclusion negotiations extending over several years. Earlier plans had to be postponed because of funding uncertainties but in December 1970 discussions were carried on with Dr. Luis Sanchez Belda, Director General de Archivos y Bibliotecas, and Dr. Vincente Sanchez Muñoz, Director of the newly established Instituto Bibliográfico Hispánico, as well as with the Library's Spanish book supplier. In June 1971 a final agreement was reached.

Funds for the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, which had previously been transferred to the Library by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, were appropriated directly to the Library of Congress with the signing into law in mid-summer of P.L. 92-51, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (see above). Direct appropriations to the Library will help to insure continuity of planning and administration of the NPAC Program. The fiscal year 1972 appropriation, which includes full annualization of statutory pay raises granted in 1971, is supporting the program at approximately the same level of operation as in fiscal year 1971.

Increases in prices and acquisitions coverage necessitated a revision in the operating procedures and costs of the NPAC Southeast Asia program in FY 1972. Participants were given the option of purchasing comprehensive or selective sets of materials from Indonesia and/or Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei. The NPAC Southeast Asia Program was given considerable attention at the December CORMOSEA meeting (Committee on Research Materials for Southeast Asia of the Association of Asian Studies) at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb. These discussions will be continued at the forthcoming Association of Asian Studies meeting to be held in New York in March 1972.

Public Law 480 Programs

Negotiations are still in progress for two new P.L. 480 programs authorized in fiscal 1972. It is hoped that a limited program for Poland might begin in January 1972 for the acquisition and distribution of current serials and monographs to LC and 12 other research libraries. Since it was not possible to arrange for a resident LC Field Director in Warsaw, this program would be administered directly by the Library's Overseas Operations Division in Washington. Discussions have been held over a period of several months for the initiation of a pilot program in Tunisia, while in Karachi the Field Director has discussed arrangements with a local dealer for the acquisition and distribution to 10 participants of selected Iranian publications. Recent developments may delay implementation of the latter indefinitely. Changes in overseas staffing affect the following Field Directors: James R. Bowman, now in Rio de Janeiro, Jerry R. James, now in Belgrade, and Robert B. Lane recently assigned to Karachi.

During the fall the Belgrade office compiled individual lists of monographic series currently being supplied to each participant. The Field Director is investigating the possibility of adjusting future selection of monographs, based on individual profiles of participants' needs. With the cooperation of program participants, the New Delhi office is also reviewing selection criteria for legal materials with the object of eliminating certain categories that have little or no research value for participants. The New Delhi office is studying methods of accelerating the production of LC printed cards for vernacular materials by having final card-copy set locally and airmailed to LC for reproduction and distribution by the Card Division.

Delivery of shipments from all P.L. 480 countries was delayed by the protracted dock strikes in the U.S. The full effect of the outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan in December on the acquisition and distribution of publications from South Asia and Iran will probably not be known for some time.

Exchange and Gift Division Activities

Increased cooperation with the various agencies and bureaus of the State governments resulted in additional items being listed in the *Monthly Checklist of*

State Publications during the last year. The total number of entries recorded in the *Checklist* for the period January through December 1971 rose to 22,908, an increase of approximately 4.6 percent over last year's total of 21,882 entries.

New Exchanges. Late in 1968 the Department of State gave the Library of Congress approval for the initiation of exchanges with institutions in several countries with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations. As a result the Library has succeeded in developing exchange agreements with the State Public Library, Ulan Bator, Mongolian Peoples Republic; the Library of Social Sciences, Hanoi, North Viet-Nam; the State Central Library, Pyongyang, North Korea; the National Library, Tirana, Albania; and the University Library, also Tirana. Exchange material is now coming regularly from all of these sources and constitutes an encouraging breakthrough in LC's efforts to obtain as broad coverage as possible of publications from all over the world. Negotiations to revive exchanges with institutions in the People's Republic of China have not been successful to date.

Disposition of Surplus Materials. The Library at all times has a large, unsorted collection of surplus and duplicate materials available to libraries for exchange or donation. In accordance with Federal surplus property laws and LC regulations such materials are disposed of through a descending series of priorities. First they are made available by transfer to other Federal agencies and for exchange with other libraries. After an appropriate waiting period, items not selected by Federal agencies or for exchange purposes are considered as surplus to the Government and are open for donation to educational institutions or public bodies within the United States. Educational institutions are defined as public libraries or schools offering an accredited course of instruction for which diplomas or certificates are awarded upon completion. Public bodies include State and local governments. For further information eligible recipients should call Area Code 202, 426-5243, or write to the Exchange and Gift Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Order Division Activities

The Order Division continued its traditional role of placing orders, maintaining and expanding standing order arrangements, and making payments for an increasing quantity and variety of forms of library materials published throughout the world. Inflation, the devaluation of the U.S. dollar, added service charges, and increased transportation and postage expenses are all expected to affect library acquisitions programs in the coming year.

CATALOGING

Cataloging production continues at a satisfactory rate, output keeping up with input, but it is not expected to equal last fiscal year's record production of over 254,000 new printed card titles. The difference, however, will be that fewer older titles backlogged in process will be completed. The present rate is running at the level of about 235,000 titles a year.

Catalog cards for many more American publications will be available well before the book is published, thanks to the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program, reported in detail below. Although promptness in producing printed cards for American imprints in general has improved considerably since last year at this time, LC's efforts to improve promptness in producing cards for foreign publications have had only very limited results. However, the serious tie-ups in the processing of South Asian and Japanese vernacular materials that existed last June have been largely corrected.

The last half of calendar 1971 saw the beginning of a program whereby the manuscript cards for Japanese material cataloged by the Library of Congress are sent to Tokyo for the photocomposition of reproduction proof. After the Tokyo printer photocomposes the card and the NPAC Office in Tokyo edits the camera copy, the reproduction proof is returned to LC for photo offsetting LC cards. During the coming year approximately 15,0000 Japanese titles will be photocomposed in Tokyo. This program has speeded up the availability of Japanese titles and has at the same time considerably improved their legibility and appearance.

For the past six months the Library has been analyzing all monographic series, whenever they lend themselves to analysis. This extends and completes the coverage being given to monographic series from NPAC shared cataloging countries. This development should also speed up the availability of LC printed cards since it has made possible a simplification of operational procedures.

Libraries making heavy use of LC cards for titles in languages not written in the Roman alphabet were queried on their reaction to printing the uniform title or the romanization of the title-page title between the heading and the body of the entry. The favorable response has led the Library to recommend some

minor changes in cataloging rules that would give authority to this innovation.

Cataloging in Publication

With a $400,000 matching grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Council on Library Resources, the Cataloging in Publication program began July 1, 1971. During the last 6 months, 100 publishers who indicated an interest and intent to participate in the program were invited to begin sending their titles into the CIP Project. By the end of December 1971 approximately 1,500 CIP titles had been processed. In 1970 these 100 publishers published approximately 11,500 titles. During the first part of 1972, 60 more publishers will be invited to begin sending their titles to the CIP Project. By June 30, 1972, the goal is to provide Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication data at the rate of 17,000 titles per year, approximately 50 percent of the output of American trade publishers.

Classification Schedules

The fifth edition of the classification schedule of Class T (Technology), which incorporates the additions and changes adopted up to July 1970, was published in September 1971. Additions and changes in Class T adopted while the schedule was in preparation and after it went to press were published in *L.C. Classification–Additions and Changes* List 163 (July – September 1971) pp. 96-109.

Work on the preparation of the sixth edition of Class Q (Science) progressed satisfactorily and publication is expected in the spring of 1972. The third edition of the schedule of subclasses B-BJ (Philosophy, Psychology) is in preparation and is expected to be published in mid-1972. Finally, the preliminary draft schedule for subclass KD (Law of the United Kingdom and Ireland) has been completed. After undergoing editorial review, the schedule will be prepared for internal use in the classification of newly cataloged British and Irish law materials during a testing period of approximately six months. Subsequently, the schedule will be indexed and published for distribution.

Subject Headings

In the January-September 1971 Supplement to the seventh edition of the LC subject headings list the supplementary material to *Subject Headings for Children's Literature* was published, at the end of the regular supplement. It includes all new material since the edition was published in 1969 and will continue to be cumulated through 1971. Additional supplementary material will be included in future supplements.

Decimal Classification Activities

Dewey 18 was published during the last week of 1971. The tenth abridged edition, having been reviewed by consultants representing the interests of small public and school libraries, is in press, with publication anticipated early in 1972. Liaison continues in the assignment of numbers by LC and the British National Bibliography, both of which institutions began to use Dewey 18 with the beginning of 1971. An issue of *Decimal Classification Additions, Notes, and Decisions* was prepared and distributed explaining the major changes in Dewey 18 so that they may be understood by Dewey users prior to their receipt of the actual text. Assignment of Dewey numbers continued to cover nearly all titles in English cataloged by the Library, as well as some in other languages.

SERIALS

Cataloging of Serials

In *Cataloging Service* Bulletin 99, the Library reported its decision to abandon the practice of cataloging as single bibliographic entities those serials which undergo major changes in title or corporate author. Since July 1971, separate successive entries have been made for such serials. At the same time, changes in procedures and an augmented staff made possible full implementation of a policy of cataloging from the first issue of a serial received. As a result of these actions, LC has been able to achieve better internal control of new serial receipts and to provide card subscribers with a faster and expanded service for serials.

Serials Format and Editing Manual

Serials, A MARC Format. Addendum Number 1 was issued in June 1971. This addendum gives the revisions made to the MARC serials format since its original publication in August 1969. The addendum may be purchased from the Government Printing Office for 35 cents. A publication containing the MARC editing manuals for serials has been prepared and will be printed at the GPO.

Serial Records Updating

In addition to the MARC editing, the Library's bibliographic record for serials is being updated.

Bibliographic information contained in several of the Library's files is consolidated into one record and then compared against the latest issue of the serial. Certain data elements essential for the identification of the serial (e.g., entry, title, etc.) are updated when necessary. Detailed time and cost figures have been kept for all aspects of the work. This project can be viewed as a retrospective conversion effort for serials and will yield important data for future serials conversion efforts. Cost figures from this project may determine whether libraries can afford these updating procedures on a large-scale basis.

CARD DISTRIBUTION SERVICE

Throughout 1971 the Card Division has been able to maintain service at an acceptable level with a turnaround time of approximately 7 working days from receipt of order to shipment of cards for in-stock titles. Of the orders received, approximately 75 percent can be filled immediately and about six percent represent preassigned card numbers for which cataloging copy is not yet available. As the Cataloging in Publication program expands, the percentage of orders which can be filled immediately will increase, and as a consequence the six percent figure will decline. Efforts aimed at reducing the time required to fill orders for cards which require reprinting or which must be reproduced through the copyflo process are continuing, and results thus far are promising.

Volume of Orders Received and Card Prices

The number of orders received continues to decline. During fiscal 1971 orders were at the 10,000,000 level, down 10 percent from the preceding year. Orders received have declined another 15 percent during the first half of fiscal 1972, and present projections indicate an "orders received" figure of roughly 8,500,000 for the current fiscal year. There are a variety of reasons for the decline of volume in individual card sales, including the present level of economic activity in the United States as it affects the publishing industry and library budgets, the growth of commercial and cooperative processing centers, and the impact of improved technology for reproducing multiple copies of catalog cards by photographic and electrostatic methods. It is important for the library community to recognize, however, that the result of lower sales and distribution volume is higher per-unit costs for the card distribution service, which by law must be selfsupporting. Although every effort is being made to avoid any increase above the present card prices, because of rising wage and printing costs and declining volume of sales, a review of card prices will be essential early in 1972.

Phase II of the Mechanization Project

Installation of all Phase II equipment has been completed and the system which has been loaded with 200,000 machine-readable catalog card records is at present operational on a limited basis, while testing and adjustment are made on the automatic offset presses and cutting and collating equipment. The data base as now loaded in the system would enable the Library to fill approximately 40 percent of daily card orders received. Currently, only about 10 percent of orders received are being processed through the Phase II system because of the limited throughput of the offset press and related cutting and collating equipment. In order that service on card orders may be maintained at present levels, the full implementation of Phase II will be a gradual process in which each step forward will be taken only after extensive testing.

"7 series" Card Numbers

As soon as possible in 1972, the "7 series" of catalog card numbers, a distinguishing feature of which is the use of the second numeral in the card number as a "check digit," will be replaced by a "72 series" which will eliminate the use of a "check digit." This will have virtually no effect on most libraries ordering LC printed catalog cards, for to the human eye card numbers assigned in the "72 series" will look the same, that is, they will consist of "72" followed by a dash and a serial number consisting of up to six digits. Previously used "7 series" card numbers which incorporated the number "2" as a "check digit" will remain valid and will *not* be duplicated by numbers assigned in 1972 and succeeding years. A *Cataloging Service* Bulletin providing more detailed information on the "72 series" will soon be issued.

BOOK CATALOGS

The National Union Catalog

The 1970 annual edition of the *National Union Catalog* consists of 14 volumes containing 14,431 pages. As in the case of the 1969 annual, partial shipments have been made to subscribers as the work progressed, and the last three volumes, now in final proof, were ready for mailing by the end of December.

The 1968-72 quinquennial will be the largest publication ever undertaken by the Catalog Publication Division. It is estimated that the author catalog, containing over 2,000,000 main entries, will require 102 volumes. Seventeen volumes will be required to list the 8,685,000 additional locations that have been reported. The music and phonorecords supplement will consist of five volumes, and reports on motion pictures and filmstrips will require four additional volumes. The contract for publishing the quinquennial has been awarded to Edwards Brothers of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Other Current Catalogs

The 1970 annual edition of the *Books: Subject* catalog contains 9,099 pages published in nine volumes. The first five volumes were mailed to subscribers early in October 1971, and the last four volumes were mailed early in December. Work has now begun on the 1971 annual edition, which will contain an estimated 10,300 pages.

The 1971 annual edition of the *Music and Phonorecords* catalog is now well in hand, and publication will be completed early in 1972. Priority has been given to this catalog because there is only one January-June issue during the year, and it is hoped that prompt publication of the annual edition will give subscribers reasonably satisfactory coverage of their field.

Publication of the 1970 annual edition of the *National Register of Microform Masters* is nearing completion, and the finished work, containing some 62,250 main entries, will appear early in 1972. It is hoped that the 1971 and 1972 annual editions may both be produced in 1972. The 1970 annual volume will contain over 1,060 pages, an increase of more than 550 percent over the 183 pages of the 1969 edition.

Publication of the seventh edition of *Newspapers on Microfilm* has been delayed by lack of staff to implement the new editorial policy adopted for this catalog, but work on this edition should be completed during the spring of 1972. More than 11,600 reports, covering the newspapers of twelve States and the District of Columbia, have been edited thus far, creating 7,538 main entries for the new edition. Some 30,000 reports remain to be edited.

Publication of the Pre-1956 *National Union Catalog*

From July through December 1971 the National Union Catalog Publication Project forwarded 481,000 edited cards to the publishers of the Pre-1956 NUC, Mansell Information/Publishing Ltd., London, England. This brings the total number of cards shipped to four million. Receipt of advance signatures for volume 195 (through Gerhardt, Johannes) marked the completion of one third of the set. Surpassed only by the file for the United States, the Great Britain file, accumulating since the early 1900's, ran to 133,000 cards. Extensive editing over a period of six months reduced it to 75,000 edited and corrected cards which will appear in their proper sequence. Other large files presenting problems of arrangement were Benjamin Franklin, Germany, and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

Far Eastern Languages Catalog

The Far Eastern Languages Catalog, a dictionary catalog of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean works for which the Library of Congress has prepared printed catalog cards since 1958, will be published and sold by G. K. Hall and Company during the second half of 1972. This catalog, which will consist of 22 printed volumes, will provide access by author, title, and subject to a substantial part of the East Asian language collections of the Library of Congress. G. K. Hall and Company plans to issue in February 1972, a brochure providing detailed information on the arrangement, content, price, and publication date for this unique reference tool.

AUTOMATION IN TECHNICAL PROCESSING

MARC Editorial Office

Since the inception of the MARC Editorial Office in March 1969, approximately 228,000 bibliographic records, representing English language monographs, have been converted to machine-readable form. Of this number, 62,000 were converted during the last six months of calendar year 1971. In addition, there are approximately 13,500 records on the residual data bases (records-in-process).

In conjunction with the day-to-day production activities, two innovations have been made to increase the timeliness and utility of the MARC record. On October 12 the first 189 Cataloging in Publication records were distributed to the MARC subscribers. The CIP program was designed with MARC Ed as an integral part; the intention is that the cataloging information sent to the contributing publishers will be taken from the MARC tapes. MARC participation in this project enables MARC subscribers to receive bibliographic data, except for collation and pagination citations in notes, at the time the information is

first available from data sheets or galley proofs, and to receive the completed data long before publication.

MARC Ed continues to be troubled with periodic backlogs because of the erratic nature of its receipts. However, the retention of two verifiers and two editors from the RECON Project enabled MARC Ed to process an exceptionally large number of records during the last months of the year. During this period, several of the weekly tapes exceeded 2,000 records each, the largest tape being 3,014 records for the week of November 10-16.

MARC Development Office

The MARC Development Office is responsible for the development and implementation of automated systems for internal bibliographical controls for technical processing, the conversion of cataloging and authority data to machine-readable form, and the use of these records to produce book catalogs, special listings, other printed output, and MARC tapes.

In order that automation of technical processing can proceed with some guarantee that components of the system will fit together as the system is expended, guidelines for the period 1971-75 were developed, including Library functions that met the specifications of the following criteria: automation of a function must be technically feasible (within the state of the art today); the function must be capable of being automated in a reasonable period of time; and the function must be of such scope that it has a significant impact on the operations of the Library of Congress.

The guidelines describe a core bibliographic system. This includes functions utilizing a machine-readable process file, established names and their references, the subject authority files, and the expanded MARC bibliographic files. On-line access will be provided to these files, with a two-way link between the authority files and the MARC and process files to facilitate book catalog production and to aid in the cataloging process.

Multiple Use MARC System

Further development in automation of the core bibliographic system is dependent upon the implementation of the Multiple Use MARC System (MUMS). This new system is being designed to process machine-readable records regardless of the source and content of the record and the master file in which the record will eventually reside. The system includes all the processing required to store, maintain, and retrieve records in both on-line and off-line modes and can maintain files on either disk or tape.

Progress has been made in defining specifications for MUMS. The interim description contains detailed definitions of basic MUMS functions. Requirements of the data management service needed for MUMS have been completed, and a data management system that will support the bibliographic data bases is in the design stage. Other tasks accomplished to date include the selection of a CRT (Cathode Ray Terminal) device for data input and display, documentation of various system and program interface standards, specifications for certain system programs, and specifications for the processing format. A time frame for system development has been established, and the system is expected to be in operation in 1974.

Bibliographic Applications

The remainder of the projects in progress in the MARC Development Office has been divided into four categories: machine-readable cataloging and associated products, authority files, the process file, and the Order Division project. Although some of these projects has been initiated prior to or independent of the master guidelines and the Multiple Use MARC System, they are being coordinated with these recent developments in mind.

Machine-Readable Cataloging and Associated Products

The MARC system is being redesigned to provide increased capability in processing bibliographic records in a machine-readable form. The major benefits resulting from this redesign will include an on-line capability for correcting MARC records and updating CIP records. The MARC internal processing format has been modified to eliminate the previous restriction of limiting the maximum size of the internal record to 2040 characters. In addition, the MARC data files are being redefined to allow use of direct storage devices as their storage medium.

Another innovation in this area is format recognition, a technique that allows the computer to process unedited bibliographic records by analyzing data strings for certain keywords, significant punctuation, and other clues to determine the proper identification of the data fields. The Library has been developing this technique since early 1969 in order to eliminate substantial portions of the manual editing process. The program has been operational since May 1971. To date, approximately 17,000 RECON records have been processed through the program. The editing/proofing procedure of the manual process has been

replaced by a proofing-only procedure. Current statistics show a proofing rate of 8.4 records per hour under format recognition as opposed to the old editing/proofing rate of 4.6 records per hour. Input of current MARC records through the format recognition programs will begin in January 1972.

The RECON Pilot Project was established at the Library in August 1969 to test various techniques for conversion of retrospective catalog records. With the official termination of the project in August 1971, approximately 60,000 records for English language monographs in the 1968, 1969, and 7-series of card numbers which had not been included in the data base of the MARC Distribution Service has been converted to machine-readable form. Investigation of microfilming techniques to provide large amounts of source documents for conversion and a study of input devices to determine if available hardware would meet the requirements for bibliographic input took place during the pilot project. Research was also conducted to identify and analyze the problems connected with converting records for foreign language and older titles. The RECON Working Task Force, composed of representatives from different types of libraries, coordinated the efforts for several research projects that would have implications for the entire library community. The final report of the pilot project, covering the work done by both the Library of Congress and the RECON Working Task Force, is in preparation and will be available early in 1972.

The MARC Development Office is continuing its efforts to coordinate the conversion of records for motion pictures and filmstrips to machine-readable form. Tasks accomplished during the last six months include the design of an input worksheet and the development of editing procedures for this project. Work is in progress for modifications to the MARC processing programs in order to input these records, and specifications to produce printed cards from these records on the Card Division's photocomposition device have been defined. A program to convert tapes containing sorted film records in the Library's internal format to a format that could be input to the Government Printing Office's Linotron is also being written with contractual support. The resulting publication, *Library of Congress, Catalog: Motion Pictures and Filmstrips,* will be the first of the Library's book catalogs to be produced from MARC records on a photocomposition device.

It has long been recognized that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to program a computer to file bibliographic records according to the present LC filing rules. New simplified filing rules have been developed by the Technical Processes Research Office, and a program called LIBSKED (Library Sort Key Edit Program) has been developed to build sort keys to produce entries in the new arrangement. LIBSKED builds a sort key using the information found in the MARC record such as tags, indicators, subfield codes, and punctuation. It is estimated that fewer than two percent of the headings will require manually input filing fields to produce the desired arrangements. LIBSKED is being used initially in the production of books catalogs and other special listings.

Conversion to machine-readable form of 9,000 monograph records from the Main Reading Room reference collection and 4,000 from the Science Reading Room has been completed. The editing of records for serials in these collections has begun. Initial products will be computer-printed listings arranged by main entry, title, subject, and call number.

In addition to the regular current awareness listings covering such areas as conference proceedings, reference materials, translations, etc., a number of special lists were produced from the MARC data base. Among them are the following: alphabetical listing of all U.S. publishers represented on MARC records during 1970 (outside requests); printout of all railroad maps for the Geography and Map Division; search using the Geographic Area Code for all books dealing with mainland China for an LC specialist; and search for books on Afro-Americans involving appropriate subject terms, classification numbers, and key words matched against titles, main entries, and series.

The MARC Development Office is also continuing its work on MARC formats. The fifth edition of *Books: A MARC Format* is in press and will be available from the Superintendent of Documents early in 1972. Work is proceeding on formats for music, sound recordings, and manuscripts.

Authority Files

To date, work in this area has been concentrated on a data base for subject authorities. Preliminary investigation for conversion of the name authority file was begun, but lack of staff hampered further progress on this project.

The MARC Development Office is currently developing a processing system which will allow the Library to input and maintain the LC subject headings list in machine-readable form. The processing system will also include the preparation of data for

printing via the GPO Linotron. Programs to convert the files from the old GPO format to the new MARC subject headings format have been completed and implemented. Programs to update the reformatted records have also been completed, and updating of records has begun. A completely updated and merged data base for the eighth edition of the subject headings list is not expected, however, until early 1973. Programming for the ongoing maintenance and publication system is well under way, and implementation is scheduled for the summer of 1972.

Process Information File

Detailed analysis is progressing on the Process Information File (PIF) project. This file is a tool for locating titles in the process of being cataloged. A computer-based file of in-process records would (1) simplify problems of maintenance (filing and weeding) present in the manual system; (2) allow access to the file by a number of access points instead of by main entry only; (3) provide accurate and up-to-date status information; (4) build the foundation for the full MARC record; and (5) provide an improved selective dissemination of information service to LC staff members. The PIF will be one of the applications of the Multiple Use MARC System.

Order Division Automation Project

The design and detailed specifications for Phase I of the Order Division Automation Project (automation of regular orders) have been completed. Phase I, Task 1 (file conversion and procedures and programs to record and print regular order information) was implemented in February 1971. Phase I, Task 2 (file management control) is now being programmed. Task 2 will convert all necessary Task 1 programs to IBM 360/OS specifications and provide a permanent machine-readable file of all regular orders. The orders will be continuously monitored through current status codes during their active lives and will be placed in an archival file when the material is forwarded within the Library for further processing. Management information will be retrieved from the records and reported to the Order Division on a regular basis. Task 2 is scheduled for implementation in February 1972. Phase I, Task 3 is the fiscal control subsystem. Programming will begin on Task 3 after Task 2 is implemented.

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TECHNICAL PROCESSES RESEARCH OFFICE ACTIVITIES

During the latter half of 1971, the principal activities of the Technical Processes Research Office included

(1) collaboration with the MARC Development Office in the development and testing of LIBSKED;

(2) testing the performance of two types of search keys in a simulated search of the LC Process Information File (PIF) and devising an effective means of searching PIF by computer is an essential requirement for the automation of that file;

(3) provision of extensive assistance in determining costs and procedures related to various studies being conducted by the RECON Working Task Force; and

(4) preparation of a study of 300 corporate headings selected randomly from the three national libraries to estimate the extent of duplication and variation in their corporate name authority files. This study was conducted on behalf of the Working Group on Name Entry and Authority Files of the U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS OFFICE

During the past six months the Information Systems Office (ISO) continued to place emphasis upon effective service to automation users within the Library and the Congress. Concurrent with continued development of common applications of the computer to LC operations, the quality of service and the efficiency of response to user needs was stressed. Expanding coordination with the computer operations of the Congress also received high priority.

Centralized Computer Operations

The Computer Service Center instituted more effective control procedures in an effort to enhance computer service to all LC customers. Automation of the tape library assures that tape files are available when needed. Major steps have been taken to improve job throughput and the results thus far have been impressive.

Work continued on the development of a machine utilization reporting system. This will provide a vehicle for analyzing the performance of the overall system. A number of improvements to the Administrative Terminal System (ATS) were made which have resulted in a much more stable and effective operation. A remote job entry (RJE) capability was added

which permits a user to write a program using an ATS terminal and submit it for batch processing by the central computer. The Operating System (OS) was enhanced and a U.S. Navy developed flowcharting routine (FLOBOL) was installed.

Studies were made to determine the added computer power needed for the increased Library workload of the near future.

Congressional Research Service (CRS) Applications

Support to CRS services to the Congress was expanded during this session of Congress. A computer program was written to provide on-line access to additional information relative to the *Digest of Public General Bills.* ISO was asked to aid in developing a Senatorial Assignment System to be implemented for use by the Senate Majority and Minority Leaders to provide on-demand information with respect to committee assignments and other staffing requirements of the U.S. Senate. The production of the camera-ready copy of the *Digest of Public General Bills* and the *Legislative Status Report* for the Congress is input via ATS, on the high speed printer, resulting in manpower and machine savings both in the preparation and production of the reports.

Technical consultations were provided for the House of Representatives and the Senate concerning mutual system developmental activities. Initial activities were undertaken to provide for closer coordination among the computer installations of the house, the Senate, and the Library's central computer facility.

Communication, Standards, and Training

The program of formulating procedures for computer programmers and computer users resulted in the issuance during the past six months of new LC Automation Standards. Internal training sessions were conducted within the Library to acquaint programmers with new features of OS and the newly installed Customer Information Control System (CICS). Several seminars were held to communicate information on new technology appropriate to the Library automation program as well as to have reports from staff members on professional educational and conference activities. Other agencies of the Legislative and Executive Branches that have expressed interest in the seminars now regularly send representatives.

Reference Applications

Work continued on a system to maintain the files of the Science and Technology Division's National Referral Center (NRC) and to produce associated NRC directories. A file of cross references was developed and required computer programs written to convert NRC data to a format compatible with the Linotron of the Government Printing Office. *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Physical Sciences, Engineering* was the first of the Library's publications to exploit the potentials of Linotron. Initial activities to provide automated support to the Stack & Reader Division book paging (requests for materials) function were begun. A study recommending an improvement in the transmission of data between reading room service desks and stack areas was forwarded to the Reference Department and a pilot test was developed. A pilot project for automation of certain Loan Division activities was undertaken to develop faster methods of handling loan transactions.

Studies on the applicability of automation in the Division of the Blind and Physically Handicapped were initiated with particular attention to the order control process. Modules of the Processing Department Order Division system are being modified and used where appropriate. A contract has been let to develop for pre-photocomposition data processing which when completed will support work required in programs of both the Reference and Processing Departments.

Copyright Office Applications

The study and design effort for the Copyright Office was completed and a document, "A Proposed Automated In-Process Control and Information Systems for the Copyright Office" was turned over to Copyright for review and recommendation.

THE U.S. NATIONAL LIBRARIES TASK FORCE ON AUTOMATION AND OTHER COOPERATIVE SERVICES

In November the directors of LC, NLM, and NAL approved the proposals of the Task Force with respect to continuation of the National Serials Data Program. The Task Force's recommendations were based on its review of the Final Report of the ARL-administered National Serials Pilot Project, submitted at the conclusion of that project in June 1971.

Phase 3—the continuation of the development of a standardized data bank—of the National Serials Data Program, now scheduled to begin in January 1972, will be administered by the Library of Congress, with

policy and technical guidance provided by the Task Force; it will be supported by the three national libraries, augmented by funds from outside sources to the fullest extent possible.

Initial coverage of Phase 3 will be limited to finite segments of the literature. The program will strive at first for coverage of new titles in all fields and of retrospective titles in the fields of science and technology.

The Working Group on Name Entry and Authority File has begun to design a machine format for name authority records. This task involves determination of the data elements to be included, the structure of the record, and the content designators. The Working Group is also attempting to clarify the functions a consolidated name authority file would perform so that it can be designed in the most flexible form. An examination is being made of variations from the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules practices by the three libraries as the first step to reconcile these differences. It is hoped that this will lead to agreement on a single form when new corporate headings are established.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

Preservation activities at the Library of Congress were given added impetus with the installation of equipment and furnishing for the long-planned Preservation Research Office during the fall of 1971. Although several essential items of equipment remain to be installed during the next few months, equipment on hand is adequate for a number of investigations to be initiated and, as a result, work is proceeding on several projects.

While the installation of equipment was underway, added staff appointments were made. The research staff now includes three chemists and a laboratory technician. A fourth chemist and a secretary have been appointed and will begin work in early January, while a second laboratory technician is yet to be recruited.

The total research program is still undergoing final review and approval. However, work was begun early in December on a program to develop methods of identifying and removing the numerous types of stains encountered in the restoration of books and documents. Studies to analyze the characteristics of existing adhesives and to develop improved formulas were initiated.

The Research Office will also emphasize programs to evaluate all known methods of paper deacidification and to develop improved methods. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of vapor-phase treatments by which books can be deacidified rapidly and economically.

During the fall, modernization of the conservation workshops was completed, with the result that the physical facilities available for restoration work are among the finest in the world. The Library has also been successful in recruiting several unusually well-trained restorers and paper conservators so that the Library's conservation program is now on a firm technical basis.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

In its continuing effort to assist in the improvement of resource material for research libraries, the Photoduplication Service has nearly completed the project of overseeing the production of a master negative for the Brazilian newspaper *O 'Estado de Sao Paulo,* 1875-1939. This important acquisition, which heretofore has not been available within the United States, has been produced during the last year by a contractor in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The negative microfilm is now substantially completed, and is being readied for printing of positive copies.

The Photoduplication Service continues to sustain an operating loss as reported in June. Losses are due primarily to increased labor costs. Studies are now under way to determine a rate structure that will sustain the operation on a no-loss basis.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

In November, a reorganization of the division received formal approval; the resulting tighter administrative control should make it easier for the division to fulfill its broad range of reference, referral, and bibliographic services to the scientific community, Government agencies, and the public. For the National Referral Center (NRC), the calendar year just ended was the best ever in terms of referral requests received and processed. The division's most recent publication is the brochure *Mission and Services of the Science and Technology Division.* Work continued on three other division publications. The status of these publications at the end of the calendar year is as follows: the *Antarctic Bibliography,* vol. 5, is being indexed; the *Biological Sciences* volume in the NRC series *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States* is on magnetic tape, ready for

photocomposition; and all the additional text required to complete the *Social Sciences* volume in the same series has been drafted, but the entries have not yet been mailed out for the traditional validation by the organizations described therein. The division also continued providing the text for publications issued by other agencies, notably, the *Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology* published by the Army's Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL), and *Astronautics and Aeronautics: Chronology on Science, Technology, and Policy* published by the Historical Division of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The division's automation activities, many of which are described above, continue. Progress on some of these applications during the past six months included the following: A print-out of recent Science Reading Room accessions–confined to monographs–was produced in the form of a shelf list and a title list; still awaited is a listing by main entry. On the project for the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory of the Army Corps of Engineers, the input of bibliographic data was switched from the MTST to a Datel dial-up terminal using the IBM ATS System, and all the processing software has been converted to the OS operating system described above. Computer support for the NRC directories project, now also operating in OS, has settled down to a reliable routine, with flawless products the rule rather than the exception. The Information Resources Information System (IRIS) was used to address flyers advertising the *Physical Sciences, Engineering* directory, and to supply candidate indexing terms for the *Biological Sciences* directory.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Forging an ever closer working relationship with the regional libraries and with voluntary associations that serve the visually and physically handicapped represents the primary accomplishment of the division for the half year that ended on December 31, 1971. Two regional libraries were formally opened, one at Dover, Del., and the other at Charleston, W. Va., bringing the total regional libraries to 50; and the opening of the 51st regional library, in Maine, is imminent.

Users of all types of library materials for the first time totalled above the 255,000 mark; the opening of new regional libraries, the continuing increase in cooperation by general public libraries with their respective regional libraries, and promotional efforts carried out cooperatively with voluntary groups, such as the Muscular Dystrophy Association, are expected to result in a still greater number of readers.

Illustrating the growing importance of the tape cassette program, a new publication issued in December entitled *Cassette Books* contains 700 titles and represents the most comprehensive listing to date of the division's cassette tape holdings. A new model of cassette player developed for the division has a unique feature–a speed of 15/16 ips (inches per second)–not available on models on the open market, and, also, a tone index, for marking beginnings and endings of chapters, and the like. Available in quantity late in December, the new models will be distributed in 1972.

Some progress can be reported in a project designed to translate musical notation into braille by computer. The American Printing House for the Blind (APH) of Louisville, Ky., is conducting the project under contract, funded by a grant to the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped from the Kulas Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio. APH has developed an experimental system of computer-assisted transcription based on a set of alphameric mnemonics for braille music symbols entered on a standard keypunch machine; additional efforts have been made to develop a modified music typewriter as the basic input medium. Perfection of such a computer system would make much more of the vast literature of music available to the blind.

Among new aids for readers, 20 bibliographies of unique material deposited in the division's national collections were prepared; including primarily material in several forms and in several foreign languages, and also, material in the several grades of braille. Another dozen bibliographies on special subjects were prepared for use by regional librarians in selecting material for readers.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG REFERENCE SERVICE

The number of requests addressed to the Union Catalog Reference Unit for bibliographic information and locations continues at the same high level. From January through November 1971, 46,994 queries were received. Because of the interruption caused by the relocation of the catalog and staff last autumn, delays in responding have occurred once again. The level of difficulty of questions is increasing, as well as the searching time, as more libraries have additional

volumes of *The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints* and seek primarily materials not covered in standard sources.

PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS PROGRAM

The William Howard Taft Papers index is being prepared for publication in the spring. It will be a six-volume index, the largest of the series. The Woodrow Wilson, James A. Garfield, and Thomas Jefferson Papers indexes and microfilm publications are scheduled for publication in that order in 1972.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

The new Coordinator of the Library's Bicentennial Programs and head of its American Revolution Bicentennial Office is James Howard Hutson, presently Director of Publications at the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Va. A Yale University Ph.D. in history, Dr. Hutson will divide his time between Williamsburg and Washington until July 1, 1972.

Plans for the first in a series of five symposia on the American Revolution have been developed. Dates, speakers, and topics for this meeting will be announced in the next few weeks.

The Bicentennial publications program is proceeding well. The survey of material to be included in the Library's guide to manuscripts from the period of the Revolution is complete. Final copy for the printer will be ready late in January 1972. Page proof for the volume of pamphlets by English radicals in support of American liberties has arrived from the GPO, and a manuscript listing most of the Library's holdings of original prints, portraits, and cartoons is in the hands of the Bicentennial staff. It will be ready for publication as soon as it can be indexed. In addition, facsimilies of two rebuses–cartoons in the form of letters with symbols substituted for most key words–will go on sale in February 1972. They were designed in 1778 by a famous British cartoonist, Matthew Darby, on the theme of the Carlisle Peace Commission. Finally, work on the Letters of Members of the Continental Congress, a project supported in large part by the Ford Foundation, is proceeding according to schedule. The search for appropriate material for the project is well advanced in archives and libraries in the states of North Carolina, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

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FEDERAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Two major studies have recently been implemented by the Federal Library Committee and two significant meetings sponsored.

On November 15, 1971, Suzanne Mayer, a participant in the U.S. Department of the Interior's Manager Development Training Program, initiated a formal study of administrative management philosophy, techniques, and impact in selected Washington, D.C., area Federal libraries. The aim of the study is to gather data regarding the impact and/or influence that agency administrative management policies and practices have on the effectiveness of Federal libraries.

The first phase of the study will be the development of a simple, brief questionnaire to be sent to all Federal libraries in the Washington, D.C. area which are represented on the Federal Library Committee. Returns will be analyzed, and the head librarian in most of the responding libraries will be scheduled for an interview. Based on the results of these interviews, further in-depth interviews will be scheduled with administrative staff of a representative cross-section of these libraries. Interviews will also be conducted with the General Accounting Office, Office of Management and Budget, General Services Administration, and Civil Service Commission. A written report containing both narrative and statistical findings and analyses will be produced and will be distributed by the Federal Library Committee.

On behalf of the Federal Library Committee and the Panel on Library Programs, Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI), the FLC Task Force on Interlibrary Loan undertook an informal survey of the actual service postures of major Federal libraries as identified in "A Study of Resources and Major Subject Holdings available in U.S. Federal Libraries Maintaining Extensive or Unique Collections of Research Materials." Even though it is not assumed that one standard set of policies can, or should be, established for all, more explicit knowledge about service practices will be useful. It is planned to incorporate full explanations of these practices into a directory and thus provide a helpful reference tool for the information community. The work plan was developed from suggestions made at the second Federal Information Resources Conference (FIR) held in April 1971. Publication of the final document is projected for December 1972.

Two seminars were held: A Bureau of the Census Conference for Librarians and Information Scientists;

and a Forum on Interactive Bibliographic Systems cosponsored with COSATI, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Bureau of Standards. The latter meeting, held October 4-5, 1971, was organized to bring together a diverse group of Federal Government users and designers of interactive computer systems utilized in the searching of bibliographic information. Panelists included representatives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Library of Medicine, the Defense Documentation Center, Informatics TISCO, Inc., Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, the Library of Congress, the Department of State, and the Justice Department, in addition to the sponsoring groups. Topics discussed included: user interface; system configuration; economics and performance; and future developments. The Proceedings will be published early in 1972.

The Bureau of the Census presentation was concerned with census geographic areas, geographic tools, computer tape products and services, the data delivery system, and a review of major census bureau programs and publications. Librarians from Federal, academic, and special libraries participated.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The last six months of the year were marked by the publication of *Contemporary Photographs from Sweden,* a catalog of the work of 10 Swedish photographers represented in the Library's collections. It is one of the first published books to include Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication data. Numerous other LC publications carrying the CIP data are now in press.

In an effort to publicize the Library's book catalogs, the Processing Department and the Publications Office prepared and produced a brochure entitled *Library of Congress Catalogs in Book Form and Related Publications.*

Missouri: The Sesquicentennial of Statehood, an illustrated catalog of the Library's exhibit commemorating the State's 150th anniversary, appeared as the 26th in the series of State exhibition catalogs.

The July issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* included two articles dealing with sources for the study of American Revolutionary history, "Charles Thomson on Unity in the American Revolution," by Paul H. Smith, a member of the Library's American Revolution Bicentennial Office, and "Maps of the American Revolution," by Walter W. Ristow, chief of the Geography & Map Division. The first part of the October issue was devoted to three articles on "Resources in France for the American Historian," written by Bernard Mahieu and Mme. Chantal Daniel of the Archives Nationales of France, and by Mme. Ulane Bonnel, Consultant to the Library on Historical Research in France. Also included in that issue was an article based on the transcript of a discussion at the Library between Virginia Haviland, head of the Children's Book Section, and Maurice Sendak, entitled "Questions to an Artist Who Is Also on Author," revealing some of Mr. Sendak's ideas about children's literature and accompanied by many of his illustrations.

In anticipation of the growing need for reference tools concerned with the People's Republic of China, members of the staff of the Far Eastern Law Division of the Law Library have prepared two publications which are of interest. The first, *A Chinese Glossary of International Conference Terminology,* is based upon a Peking publication and therefore reflects Communist Chinese usage in presenting the Chinese equivalents of the words, phrases, and sentences most frequently used in international conference proceedings. This glossary recently was published by the Center for Chinese Research Materials of the Association of Research Libraries. The second work prepared in the Far Eastern Law Division, "The People's Republic of China and International Law: A Selective Bibliography of Chinese Sources," soon will be published by the Library of Congress.

The African Section has compiled another of its bibliographies on African Government documents. The 84-page study, with 791 entries, is entitled *Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland; a Guide to Official Publications, 1868-1968,* and is for sale for $1 from the Government Printing Office. A bibliographic study on former Belgian and French possessions, *French-Speaking Central Africa; a Guide to Official Publications in American Libraries,* including 3,270 entries, has been forwarded for publication.

A list of published writings by LC's new poetry consultant, Mrs. Josephine Jacobsen, compiled at the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore and revised and edited by LC's General Reference and Bibliography Division, was reproduced from typescript and made available free upon request to libraries.

The work of compiling a comprehensive bibliography of published material on Revolutionary America, 1763-89, is being intensified. Present plans call for publication in late 1973 or early 1974.

Two literary lectures, accompanied by comprehensive bibliographies, have just appeared. These are

Saint-John Perse: Praise and Presence, by Pierre Emmanuel, and *Louise Bogan: A Woman's Words*, by William Jay Smith.

The 1971 edition of *Library of Congress Publications in Print* was released last May.

Creating Independence, 1763-1789: Background Reading for Young People, a Selected Annotated Bibliography has been forwarded for publication. It consists of 86 entries and cites 17 other titles in the text. With an introduction by Richard B. Morris, Gouverneur Morris Professor of History at Columbia University, this list includes histories, biographies, and novels.

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